the anterior lateral eyes are close to the edge of the clypeus and are relatively larger, and that the anterior line of eyes is slightly wider than the posterior. The young thus seem to occupy the same relations towards the adult that *valenciana*, Sim., does towards *scalops*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. *Paramigas subrufus*, gen. et sp. n., ♀, nat. size.
Figs. 1 *a*, 1 *b*. Ditto. Two views of nest.
Fig. 2. *Thyropœus mirandus*, gen. et sp. n., ♀, nat. size.
Fig. 2 *a*. Ditto. Sternum.
Fig. 2 *b*. Ditto. Maxilla.
Fig. 3. *Neocteniza Sclateri*, gen. et sp. n. Eyes (lateral eyes a little too prominent).
Fig. 3 *a*. Ditto. Side view of carapace.
Fig. 3 *b*. Ditto. Labium and part of sternum.
Fig. 4. *Anemesia tubifex* (Poc.), gen. nov. Sternum.

XXIX.—*Description of a new Species of Squirrel from Central Africa.* By W. E. de Winton.

By the kind permission of the authorities of the British Museum I have been enabled to examine the series of African Squirrels in the National Collection; and though I contemplate publishing full notes later on, I now describe one species the distinctiveness of which has hitherto been overlooked.

The specimens were obtained by Emin Pasha, and I name the species in his honour.

Sciurus Emini, sp. n.

In form and general distribution of colour resembling *S. pyrrhopus* (F. Cuv.), but considerably smaller in size and much plainer in colouring. The outer-fur of the back and sides is black, with a subterminal band of golden olive, the soft under-fur being slate-black tipped with golden brown; a very narrow pale stripe on either side runs from the shoulder to the hip, formed by the outer-fur of this part lacking the black tips; the sides of the face from the nose to the ears, embracing the eyes, the fore and hind limbs, foxy red, the border-lines not sharply defined; the crown of the head and front of the face more rufous than the back, the hairs being still black but banded with reddish instead of golden olive; the jowl is yellowish; the chin orange; the throat, belly, and inner side of legs, white more or less suffused with red, the inner side of the hind legs being orange-rufous save for the under-fur, which is always white; there is no sharp line between the colours of the upper- and underparts; tail as in the other members of the group; the fur is extremely soft. In the female the colours are not so bright, and the red on the underparts is almost wanting.

Measurements of the type, in skin (♂):—

	millim.
Head and body	188
Hind foot without claw	43
Tail (broken)	—
Tail of female without fur	143
,, ,, with fur	180

Hab. Tingasi, Monbuttu.

Specimens examined:—

Brit. Mus. 87.12.1.38. ♂. Killed 16.9.83. (Type.)
,, ,, 87.12.1.39. ♀. ,, 10.10.83.

These specimens were mentioned by Mr. Oldfield Thomas (P. Z. S. 1888, p. 9) under *S. pyrrhopus*, with a note saying that Tingasi was by far the most easterly recorded locality for the species; also (P. Z. S. 1890, p. 447) under *S. pyrrhopus typicus* (partim).

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 3, 1895.—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On a Comparison of the Permian Freshwater Lamellibranchiata from Russia with those from the Karoo Formation of Africa.' By Dr. Wladimir Amalitsky, Professor of Geology in Warsaw University.

The freshwater shells from the Russian Permian deposits belonging to the genus *Palæomutela* are also known from the Karoo Beds of South and Central Africa, as pointed out by the Author in 1892. He has recently had the opportunity of studying the actual specimens from the Karoo Beds, and finds in them species of the groups *Palæomutela Inostranzewi*, *P. Keyserlingi*, *P. Verneuilii*, and *P. Murchisoni*; also of a new genus, the forms of which he had previously referred to *Naiadites*, Dawson. All these groups are found also in Russia, and he gives a list of species found in the upper horizons (A, B, and C) of the Permian beds of Russia and in the Karoo beds. These upper beds of Russia have been determined by the Author as the freshwater equivalents of the Zechstein; consequently the Beaufort Beds of the Karoo Series, if considered as the